With a view to rehabilitating children withdrawn from notified occupations and processes, the Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 250 districts across 20 States of the country. During the last five years, atotal of 3,41,290 children have been mainstreamed into the formal system of education.

The Non Governmental Organizations are being associated to run the special schools in those districts, which are not covered under NCLP scheme for rehabilitation of child labour.

Payment to women for their work

1740. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that as per the findings of National Family Health Survey III, one in four women did not receive any payment for their work as compared to 92 per cent of the men who earned cash for their work and only 5 per cent did not get paid; and

if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that women receive due payment for their work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The findings ofNational Family Health Survey-Ill pertains to men and women of the age group 15-49. The Survey was conducted in the year 2005-06. According to this survey, 55% of employed women are paid in cash and an additional 12% get combination of Cash and in-kind. Thus, 67% of employed women in the age group 15 to 49 earn cash. Around 22% of women are not paid at all, while 11% are paid in kind only.

In case of employed men, 91% of employed men earn cash. Around 6% of employed men in the age group of 15-49 do not get paid at all where as around 3% get paid in kind only.

(b) The Equal Remuneration Act provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women for the same work or work of a similar nature without any discrimination. This Act is implemented by the respective State Governments for the areas under their jurisdiction and monitored by the Central Government. The State Governments are also addressed from time to time to ensure strict compliance of the provisions of the Act. For the areas under the Central Government, the Act is implemented by the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Freeing country from child labour

1741. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

whether Government is trying to make our country free of child labour;

if so, the details thereof;

the child labour details in the country, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

the welfare measure taken for them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Government is committed to elimination of child labour from this country. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem. Government

is following a sequential approach of initially withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations and processes.

The number of economically active children in the country in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2001 is 1.26 crores. The State-wise details including Andhra Pradesh is given In Statement-I *{See* below).

With a view to rehabilitate children withdrawn from work, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. Under the NCLP Scheme, children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, nutrition, vocational training, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education system. The number of districts covered under NCLP Scheme at present is 250 disfricts spread over 20 States of the country. The number of districts sanctioned under NCLP Scheme, State-wise, for the rehabilitation of child labour is given in Statement-IL

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of working children according to census in the age group 5—14 years

SI. No.	Name of the StateAJT	2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Assam	351416
3.	Bihar	1117500
4.	Gujarat	485530
5.	Haryana	253491
6.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	175630
8.	Karnataka	822615
9.	Kerala	26156
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
11.	Maharashtra	764075
12.	Chhattisgarh	364572
13.	Manipur	28836
14.	Meghalaya	53940
15.	Jharkhand	407200
16.	Uttaranchal	70183
17.	Nagaland	45874
18.	Orissa	377594
19.	Punjab	177268
20.	Rajasthan	1262570
21.	SOddm	16457
22.	Tamil Nadu	418801

1	2	3
23.	Tripura	21756
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
25.	West Bengal	857087
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1960
27.	Arunaciial Pradesh	18482
28.	Chandigarh	3779
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4274
30.	Delhi	41899
31.	Daman and Diu	729
32.	Goa	4138
33.	Lakshadweep	27
34.	Mizoram	26265
35.	Pondicherry	1904
	TOTAL:	12666377

Statement-II

List of Districts covered under NCLP Scheme

SI. No.	Name of States	No.of District	Name of the Districts
I	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	Ananatpur, Chittor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kumool, Medak, Nalgonda, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kokrajhar and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Pumia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Rajgarh, Dantewada, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchamahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	Jammu, Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	9	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	17	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Tumkur, Devangere, Haveri, Mysore, Bagalkot,Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Betul, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon) and Jhabua
11.	Maharashtra	13	Solapur, Thane, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Sangli, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavtmal, Dhule and Beed.
12.	Mizoram	1	Lawangtalai
13.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
14.	Orissa	18	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati, (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sonepur
15.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
16.	Rajasthan	23	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali,Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Barmer.
17.	Tamil Nadu	13	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Pudukkottai, Salem, Tiruchirapaili, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul and Theni.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	42	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi,

1	2	3	4
			Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Kausahambi, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Suitanpur, Sonebhadra, Mau, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Shajahanpur, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura and Etah.
19.	Uttaranchal	1	Dehradun
20.	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore & Darjeeling.
	TOTAL:	250	

Number of educated unemployed

† 1742. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

the State-wise and Union Territory-wise number of educated unemployed at present in the country;

the effective measures with Government to remove unemployment;

whether Ministry is of the view that educated unemployment has resulted in extremism, naxalism etc.; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to solve this serious problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) State-wise and Union-Territory-wise number of educated job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31 st December, 2005 is given in Statement *(See* below).

(b) to (d) Government of India has been implementing various schemes for employment generation such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. Approach Paper to Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages creation of 70 million jobs during the 11th Plan.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.